

Technosocialism

Economic Model

Principle 1: Freedom to Create Wealth

- Less bureaucracy for starting businesses.
- Simplified licensing procedures.
- Reduced administrative time and costs for entrepreneurs.
- Simple taxation for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Principle 2: Technology in the Service of Society

- Artificial intelligence is allowed and encouraged when it increases productivity.
- However, the adoption of AI must take employment impacts into account.

Principle 3: Protection of the Employment Transition

- Companies that replace a large number of workers with AI contribute to a professional retraining fund.
- Affected workers receive training for new professions.
- Incentives for companies that use AI as a tool to support workers rather than fully replacing them.

Principle 4: Growth of Domestic Consumption

- More employed people means greater consumption.
- Greater consumption means more sales for businesses.
- More sales lead to more investment and economic growth.

Economic Rationale

The central idea is that technology should increase national wealth without creating mass structural unemployment. If millions of people lose income due to automation, consumption declines, which can ultimately harm the economy itself. Therefore, the state intervenes not to prevent innovation, but to ensure that productivity gains benefit society as a whole and not only the owners of technology.